(C) WPI/Derwent

AN - 1991-305649 [42]

AP - JP19890334805 19891226; [Previous Publ. JP3197640]; JP19890334805 19891226

V)

CPY - TOKE

DC - M13 M25

DR - 1687-U

FS - CPI

IC - C22C1/00; C22C1/02; C22C27/02; C23C14/34; H01L21/203; H01L21/205

MC - M25-G28

PA - (TOKE) TOSHIBA KK

PN - JP3031474B2 B2 20000410 DW200023 C22C27/02 006pp - JP3197640 A 19910829 DW199142 005pp

PR - JP19890334805 19891226

XA - C1991-132294

XIC - C22C-001/00 ; C22C-001/02 ; C22C-027/02 ; C23C-014/34 ; H01L-021/203 ; H01L-021/205

XR - 1999-462522

AB - JP03197640 Ta raw material is reacted with iodine so that only pure Ta forms Tal5 at 300-700 deg.C, then Tal5 is decomposed to Ta and 5/2 I2 at 800-1,500 deg.C, and Ta is further refined by electron beam melting. The Ta includes 0 below 50 ppm and Fe, Ni and Cr in amts. less than 0.05 ppm respectively.

- (Dwg.0/3)

IW - HIGH PURE TANTALUM PRODUCE REACT RAW TANTALUM MATERIAL IODINE DECOMPOSE TANTALUM IODIDE FORMING ELECTRON BEAM MELT TANTALUM OBTAIN

IKW - HIGH PURE TANTALUM PRODUCE REACT RAW TANTALUM MATERIAL IODINE DECOMPOSE TANTALUM IODIDE FORMING ELECTRON BEAM MELT TANTALUM OBTAIN

NC - 001

OPD - 1989-12-26

ORD - 1991-08-29

PAW - (TOKE) TOSHIBA KK

TI - High purity tantalum prodn. - by reacting raw tantalum material with iodine, decomposing tantalum iodide formed and electron beam melting tantalum obtd.

INSDOCID: <XP_____2316867A__i_:

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE

V

Patent Abstracts of Japan

PUBLICATION NUMBER

03197640

PUBLICATION DATE

29-08-91

APPLICATION DATE

26-12-89

APPLICATION NUMBER

01334805

APPLICANT: TOSHIBA CORP;

INVENTOR: KOBANAWA YOSHIKO;

INT.CL.

: C22C 27/02 C22C 1/00 C22C 1/02 C23C 14/34

TITLE

: HIGH PURITY TANTALUM MATERIAL AND ITS PRODUCTION AND TANTALUM

TARGET USING THE SAME

ABSTRACT :

PURPOSE: To provide a high purity Ta material usable for semiconductor device by

melting Ta refined by an iodide decomposition method in high vacuum.

CONSTITUTION: Ta is refined by an iodide decomposition method. This Ta is melted in

high vacuum of ≤5×10⁻⁵mbar, by which a high purity Ta material in which

oxygen content is regulated to ≤50ppm and also the contents of Fe, Ni, and Cr are

regulated to ≤0.05ppm, respectively, is obtained. If the Ta refined by an iodide

decomposition method is further refined by an electron beam melting method, a high purity

Ta ingot minimal in contamination with oxygen and nitrogen can be prepared. By using

this Ta material, a Ta target of arbitrary shape can be produced.

COPYRIGHT: (C)1991,JPO&Japio